

The higher red & white sandstones dip down into Canyon from both sides and forms a gentle ^{extending} syncline from the western edge of Granger mountain to a point ^{about a} ~~some~~ miles to the east. This canyon lies in the ^{axis} ~~axis~~ of this structural syncline. The southern extension of this berdeye capping is traceable on right side of right Hand Fork of Hubble and caps a small mountain with the resistant berdeye forming cliffs around its ^{nearly} entire circumference. Leaving mouth of Canyon at about 400 we realized that our trip must necessarily be a rushed one for the high ridge of Granger mt. towered in the west with the sun nearing its horizon. Our objective was to collect information on the golden eagle that we had been observing for the last 4 weeks. Our goal was to examine the cliffs that were situated just over the top of Granger mt. along the west expose. met several cattle at mouth of Canyon and trails beyond indicated that many cattle must have worked in beyond for the new trails were fairly well developed. A short distance up Canyon we came upon a fork with two canyons leading into the canyon we were travelling. A middle dividing ridge separated the two canyons and since the water was coming from the right fork we assumed that this one would be our best bet. Just beyond the forks we found two small deer in bottom of gulch that had evidently been killed by coyotes. While very few bones remained we found the hoofs & two complete pelvic bones to indicate size and number. The water supply increased as we left the lower portions of the canyon and at about 1/4 way up water course, would say, that the water flow would fill a gallon bucket in about 3 seconds. The flowers that grew about the edges were immaturely developed and were just on way in their spring growth. A little beyond the half way mark along the water course we found our first cottonwoods. The most noticeable feature from this point on was the percentage of trees that were dead & had fallen over. After passing through the maze of fallen trees we soon observed signs of travertine in and along creek bed. We were now above the nonconformity of the lower Permian sandstone beds (?) and the upper horizontal conglomerates, berdeye series. Possibly a few or say, a hundred feet above the the massive berdeye formation that so conspicuously outcrops near edge of canyon farther to the south. While we were several hundred feet above the massive conglomerate outcropping, as seen from road in bottom of left hand fork of Hubble Creek, it can be explainable by the fact that from here the beds dip to the south where prominent ledge express themselves on Canyon side. Our first real sign of extensive spring travertine was below point where spring issued from rock. The main source of water originates from apparently one single outlet on the ^{west} hillside about 30' up from ^{no travertine associated with it} gully floor. The entrance of the spring is small enough and concentrated in area that an ordinary diabog could have sealed it up. After the water leaves this outlet it falls over a steep set of small cliffs that are situated at canyon floor level. The only evidence of permanency was the great amount of green bush that surrounded it for 20 feet each direction. The small trickle of water, in main canyon above point of canyon where main water supply from this spring issued into canyon, soon ~~but itself~~ ^{ended} beyond which we found no